## Something good for Christmas

During the holiday season, when good cheer everywhere prevails, there is nothing nicer to have in the house than a little good whiskey, and besides, your physician will tell you it is excellent in many cases of sickness. But you must have good whiskey, pure whiskey. You don't want to drink poor whiskey yourself, much less offer it to your friends, while as a medicine, poor whiskey, adulterated whiskey, may do you decided harm.

HAYNER WHISKEY goes to you direct from our own distillery, with all its original richness and flavor, and carries a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE. When you buy HAYNER WHISKEY you save the enormous profits of the dealers and have our guarantee that your money will be promptly refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied with the whiskey after trying it. That's fair, isn't it?

FULL \$4.00 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$4.00. express charges paid by us. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense and the next mail will bring you your \$4.00. Could any offer be fairer? This offer is backed by a company with a capital of \$500,000,00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success. We have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers, proving conclusively that our whiskey is all right and that we do exactly as we say. Shipment made in a plain scaled case, with no marks or brands to indicate contents.

If you can use 20 Quarts, or can get some of your friends to John you, we will send you 20 Quarts for \$16.00, by freight prepaid, thus

FREE With each four quart order we will send free one gold-tipped whiskey glass and one corkserew. If you wish to send an order to a friend, as a Christmas present, we will enclose with the shipment an elegant souvenir card, with both your names neatly printed thereon.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW. THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

BAYTON, ONIO ST. PAUL, MINN.

doing an interstate business; and with

this end in view, the congress should

redow the department with large powers,

Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.

I hope soon to submit to the senate

reciprocity treaty with Cuba, On May

20 lost the United States kept its promise

to the Island by formally vacating Cuban

soil and turning Cuba over to those whom

her own people had chosen as the first

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever

affects her for good or for ill affects us

also. So much have our people felt this

that in the Platt amendment we definite

sense Cuba has become a part of our in-

ternational political system. This makes

it necessary that in return she should be

part of our economic system. It is

from our own standpoint a sort-sighted

nize this need. Moreover, it is un-

worthy of a mighty and generous nation

republic in history, to refuse to stretch

out a helping hand to a young and weak

sister republic just entering upon its ca-

ungrudging hand do our generous duty by

the weak. I urge the adoption of recip-

trol the Cuban market and by every

means to foster our supremacy in the

also because we, of the glant republic of

the north, should make all our sister na

Reciprocal Trade Relations.

before the senate for ratification, provid

tween the United States and Newfound

land on substantially the lines of the con-

vention formerly negotiated by the secre

tary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe recip

A convention with Great Britain has

cocity with Cuba not only because it is

might show the need.

officials of the new republic.

DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from page one.)

sage to you at the first session of the present congress; substantially such a bill as hos already passed the house.

Capital and Labor. How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and capital, how to hold in check the unserupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individcramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of ly took the ground that Cuba must here the highest importance to solve on lines after have closer political relations with sanity and far-sighted common sense us than with any other power. Thus in as well as of devotion to right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as given some of the benefits of becoming it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become impertant factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union-not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most farreaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember .....at in the long run the interest of each must be brought into tions of the American continent feel that harmony with the interest of the general whenever they will permit it we desire to public; and the conduct of each must show ourselves disinterestingly and efconform to the fundamental rules of fectively their friend. obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in realization of healthy, lofty, and gener- ing for reciprocal trade arrangements be ous ideals. E. ery employer, every wageployer and employe alike should

worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that emdeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if eign relations. The last century has seen either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve bet- ers are largely mere matters of interna ter of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor-and there are many such-who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom ficulties between civilized nations, aland upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above ficiently to render it possible, or necessarall, we need to re-rember that any kind ily desirable, to invoke arbitration in ev of class animosity in the political world ery case. The formation of the internais, if possible, even more wicked, even tional tribunal which sits at The Hague more destructive to national welfare, is an event of good omen from which conthan sectional, race, or religious ani sequences for the welfare of all manking mosity. We can get good government may flow. It is far better, where possionly upon condition that we keep true to ble, to invoke such a permanent tribunal the principles upon which this nation than to create special arbitrators for a som founded, and judge each ruan not as given purpose. a part of a class, but upon his individual these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be ex- istence at The Hague. ercised in conformity with the principles above set forth. Wants Secretary of Commerce.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary f commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital. the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the stea tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the derfut strides of this country toward ership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial ledies in this country have united a meeting this country have united a fliesting its creation, it is desirable that some such measure as that which has already in itself be an advance toward dealing world. It will be an advantage to us infustrially and also as improving our miltary position. It will be of advantage to he countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have dready done with signal success, and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prorequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from United States. It behooves each one o maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can oreigners. When this is done, they can Celery Compound they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper

to lay a cable from a point on the Califora coast to the Philippine islands by way Hawali. A statement of conditions be rms upon which such corporation would live vigor. indertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by me wise to deter action upon the applicution until the congress had first an opportunity to m.t. The congress adjourned vithout taking any action, leaving the natter in exactly the same condition in

Meas while it appears that the Commer cial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its rable. It also made application to the new taken by the U. S. S. Nero for the surpose of discoving a practical route for trans-Pacific cable, the company urging that with access to those soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings which could be increased as experience upon its own account. Pending consider ation of this subject, it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and one the soun lings, if it should be grant-

in consequence of this solicitation of the able company, certain conditions were ormulated, upon which the president was willing to allow access to these sound ings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any altertions or additions thereto imposed by the ingress. This was deemed proper, esecially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a for eign country, was in part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, inage of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1975, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable and mischievous policy to fall to recogfrom Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cane Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among oth r things, a maximum rate for commermessages and that the company should construct a line from the Philip reer of independence. We should always pine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from fearlessly insist upon our rights in the Manila to Hong Kong

face of the strong, and we should with The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration continuing, in the meantime to prepare for laying the cable. They eminently for our own interests to conhave, however, at length acceded to them and an all-American line between our Pa cific coast and the Chinese empire, by trepleal lands and waters south of us, but way of Hono'ulu and the Philippine islands, is thus provided for, and is expected within a few months to be ready for busi-

> Among the conditions is one reserving the power of congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the condi-

Porto Rico Prosperous.

been concluded, which will be at once laid Of Porto Rico it is only necessary my that the prosperity of the Island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in in-

rocal trade relations will be greatly to the

advantage of both countries. The Hague Conference. As civilization grows warfare become less and less the normal condition of for a marked diminution of wars between civ flized powers; wars with uncivilized powtional police duty, essential for the wel-fare of the world. Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difthough the world has not progressed suf-

It is a matter of sincere congratulation merits. All that we have a right to ask to our country that the United States of any man, rich or poor, whatever his and Mexico should have been the first to creed, his occupation, his birthplace, or use the good offices of The Hague court, his resmence, i that he shall act well This was done last summer with most and henorably by his neighbor and by satisfactory results in the case of a ciaim his country. We are neither for the rich at issue between us and our sister repubman as such nor for the poor man as lie. It is carnestly to be hoped that this triumph of our arms, above all the trisuch; we are for the upright man, rich first case will serve as a precedent for or poor. So far as the constitutional others, in which not only the United powers of the national government touch States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in ex-

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire investigation during the last session.

Isthmian Canal Subject. congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama Canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her aswill be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century; a greater complished during the history of man-

trailons to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to

sular administration. Peace in the Philippines

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and wenty-sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and am nesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has sine from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Meros, but with the late nsurrectionary Filipinos the war has en tirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Fill. pino enjoy such rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as he has never known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people taken as whole now enjoy a measure of self-govother Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government; but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the in crests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go fasten than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever enter ed into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner that

the policy of holding the Philippines. The umph of our laws and principals, has come sooner than we had any right to ex-Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from as idministrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government; and similclaims, which were the subject of careful ar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self-government in the ground thus made ready for them.. The courage, the unflinching endurance, th high soldierly efficiency, and the general troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some fifteen thousand troops in the islands. All told, over sent to our building the canal. The canal one hundred thousand have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrong doing among engineering feat than has yet been ac- them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings; and cind. The work should be carried out as under the strain of the terrible provoca-continuing policy without regard to tions which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of has been made to prevent such crucities, and finally these efforts have been com-

A Nervous Affliction That Frequently Ends in Death

> The Victim After Failures With Other Medicines is Cured by

## PAINE'S

Paine's Celery Compound has acoutred its famous reputation by its wonderful and decisive victories over disease and suffering. Paine's Celery if the may is of sufficient size; but if we Compound supplies strength and have an inadequate nav , then the build-During the fell of 1901 a communication energy to those who are low from ing of the canal would be mercay giving was addressed to the secretary of state, nervousness and physical exhaustion, a hostage to any power of superior asking whether permission would be it builds up the weakened nervous strength. granted by the president to a corporation system, makes the blood pure and rich, establishes a perfect action of the heart, gives natural sleep and digest-

Lucy Regaladez, 43 Abasolo, St., Monterey, Mexico, who was in a criticat condition of health owing to nervous suffocation, was providentially saved by Paine's Celery Compound after value attempts to procure a cure follows:

been suffering for some time from nervous con-ocation which prevented me from sleeping speaking or entire. If I attempted to take a meal, I was After the use of various remedies which brought no relief, my uncle, Mr. Dias, advised me to try Paine's Celery Compound, which I did, and found immediate relief. I took six bottles of it and now I am completely cured. thanks to the Compound.

Children's clothing, hats, ribbons. feathers, stockings, dresses and suits for children con be made new again with DIAMOND DYES

rection book and 45 aved samples fr DIAMONO DYES, Burlington, Vt.

wrongdoers. After making all allowances for these misdeeds, it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the imount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civilized authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better exmple of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also e given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the ew conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the Islands.

Our Army Reduced.

The army has been reduced to the minificiency. The senior officers are given jected. scant chance under ordinary conditions to A system of maneuvering age. Bota our officers and enlisted men in them. No better material can be found. odniołbyr, n-liswishym- foioi dedmiPh

But they must be thoroughly trained. both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstance or modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual efficiency than ever before, and the high individual fliciency of the unit is of the utmost im portance. Formerly this unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the indiidual soldier. Every effort must be made o develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the

enlisted man. I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of ar last vent. When the young officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity to keep them of the same high relative xcellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorgani ation of the militia system and for searing the highest efficiency in the na tional guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be

idopted. Provision should be made to enable the ecretary of war to keep cavalry and arillery horses, worn out in long perform-

Our Navy.

attention is being paid to the gunnery of should be. I carnestly urge that the in-

the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles. but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no half in the building up of the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policles which demand the possession of first class mayy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the off lency of our navy he treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be tended to buck it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war.

be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your spewith other medicines; she writes as cial attention to the need of providing "I feel very grateful for the good trouble threatens us if we cannot do betwhich Paine's Celery Compound has ter than we are now doing as regards ber of the highest type of sailormen, of waters of the world; they are wasurpass- states. president for access to and use of sound- obliged to stand in order to breathe. of in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profes They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are to send it affoat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of avr ship nor men can be improvised when tusks. war has begun

We need a thousand additional officers provided for and under construction The lasses at the naval school at Annapolis law, the remaining public lands should be retirement of those at the head of the list land law, the timber and stone law, and or adaptability for industrial or even whose usefulness has become impaired, the commutation clause of the homestead commercial pursuits should be encouraged. Promotion must be fostered if the service law have been so perverted from the in- ed so far as practicable to follow out each is to be kept efficient.

We Need More Recruits.

The lamentable scarcity of officers, and the large number of recruits and of ungrades, unusual labor and fatigue and west which are suitable chiefly or only ficers are graduated from Annapolis, and tion of the homestead law. On the other skillful in their duties. In these, lifficul- in the grazing region the man who correthe lieutenants and junior grades in par- his brother, the homesteader, is allowed ticular have displayed an ability and a to use of arable land. One hundred and steadfast cheerfulness which entitles sixty acres of fairly rich and well watered mum allowed by law. It is very small for them to the ungrudging thanks of all who soil, or a much smaller amount of irrigatthe size of the nation, and most certainly realize the disheartening trials and fati-ed land, may keep a family in plenty, should be kept at the highest point of ef- gues to which they are of necessity sub- whereas no one could get a living from

There exercise commands commensurate with present. There seems not the slightest outside only one head of cattle to every their rank, under circumstances which chance of trouble with a foreign power, ten acres. In the past great tracts of would fit them to do their duty in time of We most arnestly hope that this state of the public domain have been fenced in by in recent years has there been greater things m continue; and the way our army in bodies of some little size has sure its antinuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to tenance or construction of any such untinued. Without such maneuvering it is maintain such a navy would invite troufelly to expect that in the event of hos- ble, and if trouble came would insure diflities with any serious fee even a small saster. Fatuous self-complacency or vanarmy corps could be handled to advan- ity, or short-sightedness in refusing to prepare for danger, is both foolish and are such that we can take hearty pride wicked in such a nation as ours; our past experience has shown that such fatulty in efusing to recognize or prepare for any crists in advance is usually succeeded by mad panic of hysterical fear once the

crisis has actually arrived. Postoffice Department.

The striking increase in the revenue f the postojce department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the ountry.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$121,848,047.26, an increase of \$10,216,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receints for the year amounted to but \$8 .-

fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the con- to support a large permanent population. gress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice re- tions as will encourage permanent settleceipts in the rural districts of the coun- ment. We should shape legislation with the museum under its charge worthy of try is about two per cent. We are now a view not to the exploiting and abandon- the nation, and for preserving at the nable, by actual results, to show that ing of the territory, but to the building of where rural free felivery service has the homes therein. The land laws should been established to such an extent as to be liberal in type, so as to hold out in- of this continent which, like the b enable us to make comparisons the yearly ducements to the actual settler whom we increase has been upward of ten per mest desire to see take possession of the

Rural Free Delivery Routes.

On November 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free de livery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about onethird of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for greed which would destroy them. They suce of duty. Such horses fetch but a the establishment of 10.748 additional triffe when sold; and rather than turn routes. This shows conclusively the want them out to the misery awaiting them which the establishment of the service when thus disposed of, it would be better has met and the need of further extendto employ them at light work around the ing it as rapidly as possible. It is just posts, and when necessary to put them fied both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the For the first time in our history naval soil into close relations with the active maneuvers on a large scale are being held business world; it keeps the farmer in under the immediate command of the ad- daily touch with the markets; it is a po tential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life the navy, but it is yet far from what it far pleasanter and less tsolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current

A CHANCE IN A LIFE TIME

to invest on the ground floor with owners, in a developed free milling gold mine that has produced, and has expended on I'

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

in development on the ledge and a complete five-stamp mill, with all

other necessary machinery ready to run.
The Ozark is not a prospect, but a mine that has produced. We are placing 100,000 shares of development stock at 25c per share, capital stock 1,000,000 shares, (par value \$1 each), fully paid and non as-

sessable, to further develop and put the property on a paying basis

A property lying near the Ozark, with nowhere as good a showing
and very little development, sold last week to a New Yerk syndicate for \$200,000. The Ozark will pay dividends and be worth par inside of six months. This is the best investment for the money that has ever been offered to the investing public.

to not lose this oppo tunity. It will never come agair. For further particulars, prospectus, report on mine, references, etc.,

OZARK GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.,

MOSCOW, IDAHO,

make liberal appropriations for the coned and for its further extension.

Irrigation for Arid Regions.

Few subjects of nore importance have been taken up by the congress in recent for the manning of the ships. Serious years than the inauguration of the synarid regions of the far west. A good bewhich it stood when the congress con- afforded me. Before using it I had securing the services of a sufficient num- ginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of adopted, the need of thorough and scienour war ships are of as high a type as tific forest protection will grow more rapcan be found in any pavy which rides the lidly than ever throughout the public land

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves. the senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanentble to improvise a crew than it is possible by preserved on our national reserves to improvise a war ship. To build the fire for the people as a whole, should be est ship, with the deadliest battery, and stopped at once. It is, for instance, a sertous count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of but hering off such a stately and beautierage capacity were encountered. Neith- ful creature as the elk for its antiers or

Public Lands for Home Builders. So far as they are available as agricul-

we need them, we should facilitate the one else. In their actual use the desert ned, and those who show special desire tention with which they were enacted as his own bent. to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual the Indian along the lines of natural aptsettlers and the consequent prevention of skilled men necessarily put aboard the settlement. Moreover, the approaching tive industries peculiar to certain tribes. new vessels as they have been commis- exhaustion of public ranges has of late sioned, has thrown upon our officers, and led to much discussion as to the best ing, canoe building, smith work and blanespecially on the lieutenants and junior manner of using these public lands in the ket work. Above all, the Indian boys and has greatly strained their powers of en-durance. Not is there sign and strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any imme-durance. Nor is there sign of any imme-diate let up in this strain. It must con-building up of homes therein. Much of with the conditions under which their tinue for some time longer, until more of- our prosperity has been due to the opera- people live, rather than for immediate abuntil the recruits become trained and hand, we should recognize the fact that ties incident upon the development of our sponds to the homesteader may be unable war fleet the conduct of all our officers to settle permanently if only allowed to has been creditable to the service, and use the same amount of pasture land that one hundred and sixty acres of dry pasnot a cloud on the horizon at ture land capable of supporting at the s having no title thereto, in direct success than in that of deflauce of the law forbidding the main-tenance or construction of any such un-showing them how most efficiently to lawful inclosure of public land. For var- help themselves. There is no need of inlous reasons there has been little interfer- sisting upon its importance, for ence with such inclosures in the past, but fare of the farmer is fundamentally ample notice has now been given the essary to the welfare of the republic as trespassers, and all the resources at the a whole. In adition to such work as quarommand of the government will hereaf- artine against animal and vegetable ter be used to put a stop to such trespass

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the duction of new plants specially fitted for earnest consideration of the congress, cultivation under the peculiar conditions and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject. I recommend in the semi-arid west. For instance, the that provision be made for a commission practicability of producing the best types of experts especially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions in-

Legislation Asked for Alaska.

i especially urge upon congress the need f wise legislation for Alaska. It is not o our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years. should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession-in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests and also in land Rural free delivery service is no longer available for certain kinds of farming n the experimental stage; it has become and stockgrowing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and preempcountry. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressiceal committee could visit Alaska and in-

vestigate its needs on the ground. The Noble Red Men. dealing with the Indians our aim hould be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men

tinuance of the service already establish-ed and for its further extension. blood who are absolutely indistinguish-able in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at Moreover, the tribes live under wide-different conditions. Where a tribe all. has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farm soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not effort should be to induce the Indiana to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives, and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into iso

The large Indian schools situated remole from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance. But, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservation themselves among the old, and above all among the young, Indians.

The first and most important duty to ward the absorption of the Indian n order to properly man the ships now ture, and to whatever extent they may be teach him to earn a living; yet it is not reclaimed under the national irrigation necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become eithshould be greatly enlarged. At the same held rigidly for the home builder, the er tillers of the soil or stock raisers time that we thus add the officers where settler who lives on his land, and for no Their industries may properly be diversi-

itude, and to encourage the existing nasuch as the various kinds of basket weavsorption into some more highly

community. ment in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand on the one hand, and on the other a particularly high standard of conducshould be demanded from them, where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

Ald to Farming Population.

In no department of governmental work here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introxisting in different portions of the co try. New cereals have been establis of macaroni wheats in regions of an anabouts has been conclusively demonstrat ed. Through the introduction of new tion of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regras strated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the

ket abroad. Smithsonian Museum

east it has been shown that some of our

hoicest fruits can be stored and shipped

in such a way as to find a profitable mar-

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making tional capital not only records of the van ishing races of men but of the ani will soon become extinct unless spe from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the nati government exercises local or munic functions, and where in consequence government has a free hand in refer certain types of social and e legislation which must be on local or municipal in their character. The that the hygienic and sanitary tion affecting Washington is of character. The evils of slum dv gester tenement house districts back alley type, should never l ted to grow up in Washi the cities of the country. and correctional systems